

We claim:

1. A glycol starting material for the manufacture of a polyester molded body containing 1 to 20% by weight of dispersed superfine ceramic powder aggregates relative to the total weight of the glycol wherein the superfine ceramic powder aggregates dispersed in the glycol starting material have a mean particle size of 0.05 to 0.5 μ m measurement as measured with a laser diffraction particle size distribution analyzer, and wherein a peak indicated in a particle size distribution curve of the superfine ceramic powder aggregates obtained based on results of the measurement satisfies the relationship of $w/h \leq 0.7$, wherein h is peak height and w is the peak width at one half of the peak height.
2. A polyester molded body made from the glycol starting material as defined in claim 1.
3. The glycol starting material according to claim 1 wherein the glycol is a member selected from the group consisting of propylene glycol, butylene glycol, ethylene glycol and mixtures thereof.
4. The glycol starting material according to claim 3 wherein said glycol is 1,3-propylene glycol, 1,4-butyleneglycol or 1,2-ethylene glycol.
5. The glycol starting material according to claim 1 wherein the ceramic power is selected from the group consisting of SiO_2 , Al_2O_3 , TiO_2 and mixtures thereof.
6. A film of polyester made from the glycol starting material according to claim 1.
7. A thread of polyester made from the glycol starting material according to claim 1.

8. A method of making a thin polyester molded body comprising mixing a super fine ceramic powder aggregate with an alkylene glycol, subjecting said glycol mixed with said ceramic powder to further diminution in size to
- 5 produce super fine ceramic powder aggregates pulverized to a mean particle size of 0.05 to 0.5 μm in said glycol, and reacting a polycarboxylic acid with said glycol containing said pulverized ceramic powder to obtain a polyester and molding said polyester into a thin body.